

"No Peace of Violence."
The Caesarian Operation.
Work for the Hangman.
Who Brought In America?

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1918.)

Bad news for the whole country is the death of Dr. E. B. Cragin, of New York. This hard, unselfish worker and teacher died as many other doctors have done, a victim of hard work and duty. Thousands owe him their lives.

He had announced his intention to retire, worn out by thirty years of incessant work and study. But the public needed him, and as thousands of other scientific doctors have done, he kept on, and died literally in harness, a martyr to science and an honor to his profession.

Dr. Cragin, the nation's great expert on child birth, made to this writer shortly before his death a statement that will interest the public in these war times.

Said he: "You read about the Caesarian operation, bringing children into the world by a surgical operation. Many suppose that Caesar himself was thus born, but there is no historical basis for the belief. It is probably called the Caesarian operation because Caesar issued the order that in a case of child birth, where the mother must apparently die, thus sacrificing the child, there should be a surgical operation, bringing the child into the world alive, although in those primitive times it meant quite certainly the mother's death. "Caesar thought more of the Roman soldier that might be saved for the future, by that so-called 'Caesarian operation,' than he did about the mother."

Prince Maximilian says no "peace of violence" will be accepted. This is puzzling. It certainly has been a WAR of violence; there was not much conversation or negotiating when the war started.

And the world, outside of Prussia, is not very enthusiastic about a conversational peace, following a war of such violence.

It is likely that Prince Max and his friends will hear from the German people even more energetically than from the President of the United States before the "diplomatic conversations" cease.

The latest reply from Germany says that, whereas the people have had nothing to say hitherto about making war or peace, they are going to have the power to control decisions of war and peace hereafter.

Judging by what the people in Germany are saying, that evidently is no exaggeration. The Germans mean it, if the Kaiser does not.

In south Germany, where they have never wasted much love on Prussia, there is published a plain demand that those responsible for the war be turned over to the public hangman.

North German newspapers demand that the Kaiser abdicate and give the German people a chance to get out of the trouble into which he led them.

Maximilian Harden, a considerably more powerful Maximilian than "Prince Max," and one of the most courageous writers in Europe, tells a great German audience that the Kaiser is beaten, ought to know it, and "take up his cross" and get out.

In any case, this country and the allies will go ahead methodically, winding up the work to be done. The date of the next great American Liberty loan is already fixed. It will be a big one; the money will be there and subscribers more numerous than ever. Four million five hundred thousand Americans subscribed to the first loan. Nine million five hundred thousand subscribed to the second loan. Seventeen millions subscribed to the third loan, and TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS subscribed to the last loan.

The fifth loan next spring will have more subscribers. Twenty-two million bond buyers and twenty-three million men enlisted are included in this country's assets. That means many things, including peace on the permanent American plan.

Secretary Daniels asks six hundred million dollars to build, among other things, ten more superdreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, and one hundred and forty smaller fighting craft—he will get the money.

The Government has ordered thousands upon thousands of trucks and forty thousand tractors. They will be useful in war if the war goes on and useful in peace, plowing the soil, clearing new farms here for American soldiers, and helping our friends abroad.

The German people, already beaten and impoverished, are asked for fifteen thousand million marks of new money. A big price to pay for the tail end of defeat. The Germans cannot be enthusiastic about it. No wonder the German newspapers, including the Local-Anzeiger, are asking, "Who forced America into this war?"

WEATHER:

Rain tonight and Friday. Warmer tonight. Moderate southwest winds. Normal temperature, 53. Temperature, 8 a. m., 45.

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BRITISH SWEEP AHEAD ON THIRTY-MILE LINE

ENEMY MUST QUIT NOW OR FIGHT OUT TO SURE DEFEAT

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

Germany must "quit cold" now or fight the war out to the bloody finish.

She can have peace if she chooses to accept allied terms; but, in any way the situation is viewed, her quitting will be a surrender.

That was how the National Capital today interpreted, generally, the joint announcement of President Wilson's peace answer to Germany and the official fact that over 2,000,000 Yanks had been embarked to aid in finishing the war by force should Germany elect that course.

It was stated authoritatively today that the President's reply may be regarded as final in that he thinks there is nothing more to be said or done until Germany cleans house.

Two Courses for Foe. Then Germany has two alternatives. The first is that the Kaiser abdicate. If that is done, Germany can be free to accept the armistice, which will make her powerless to fight on.

The second is, according to President Wilson, that if the Kaiser and his murder masters—the "present German government"—remain in power and if the United States and the allies must now or later deal with them, then "surrender" alone can be accepted. "Surrender" alone can be accepted.

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MAX, PEACE PRINCE, ILL OF INFLUENZA

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—Prince Maximilian, German chancellor, is ill with influenza, according to advices received here today.

PROHIBITION GOES OVER TO NOV. 12

War-time prohibition was put off until after election today when the Senate agreed to a further conference with the House on the food stimulation bill, to which prohibition is a rider.

House and Senate veto now plan to prevent the filing of a conference report after the Congressional recess, which ends November 12.

PARIS PRAISES NOTE

PARIS, Oct. 24.—"No rely to the President's equals this for vigorous and admirable frankness," declared Deputy Sembas, writing in *Heure* today. "It signifies to Germany that her destiny is in her own hands. Will she dethrone the Kaiser or persist in imperialism? It is hers to choose. We will treat her accordingly."

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES

FORD—1917, demountable tires, seat covers, and speedometer, one mac top, price \$240. Atlantic Garage, 109 4th st. N. W. Main 4331. (Reg. 2081.)

The above advertisement appeared in The TIMES but one day when the car was sold.

Phone Miss Reid, Main 5260, Times Used Car Bureau, if you want to buy or sell an automobile.

TRUCE TERMS OF ALLIES CALL FOR FULL SURRENDER

Marshal Foch, together with American and allied commanders, left by President Wilson to apply armistice terms, have agreed upon terms tantamount to Germany's unconditional surrender if they are accepted.

From an authoritative source it was learned today these terms are essentially as follows:

- First—Evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine.
- Second—Evacuation of Prussian Poland.
- Third—Cessation of all munition making, to be insured by committees of allied officials who will be installed in all factories at Essen and other points.
- Fourth—Surrender of the submarine fleet.
- Fifth—Occupation of all German battle ships by allied naval officers.

The provisions of the armistice have been drafted to embody the foregoing points and to insure completely against any resumption of warfare by Germany, either on land or sea.

Precautions Included. Precautions were included to prevent Germany utilizing the armistice for manufacture of war material with a view to continuing the fight should peace negotiations fail. It is accepted of course that France and Belgium must be completely cleared of enemy troops.

What Germany will do in the light of this latest step is, of course, problematical. Military leaders here have viewed the peace problem all along as

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Text of the President's Reply to Germany

Department of State, October 23, 1918. From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States:

Department of State, October 23, 1918.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanate, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the hu-

D. C. REALTY WORTH 49 PER CENT OF HALF BILLION NOW

The total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia has reached nearly half a billion, according to a report issued today by William P. Richardson, District assessor.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the value of Washington real estate was \$410,712,000. In the three months that have passed since it is estimated the total valuation has increased approximately \$50,000,000. A total of 1,439 buildings were erected in the year.

The great strides the National Capital has made in realty improvement is shown by the fact that the value of improvements has reached \$200,795,670, nearly as great as the assessed valuation of real estate, which is \$200,377,939.

Revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1920, total \$9,367,800, according to an estimate made by the assessor in his report.

Street railway companies gave the greater individual amounts in taxes to the District treasury, contributing 4 per cent on gross receipts, or \$217,474.64.

MOTHER'S PLEA FOR BODY OF HER SON NOT YET ANSWERED

"Surely I know my own son." This pathetic statement is Mrs. John J. Moran's only reply today to assertions by detectives and others that the mother erred in identifying the body of her son, Charles Noble, as it lay in a mortuary chapel of a cemetery in Baltimore.

According to detectives, the body identified by Mrs. Moran was that of a man named Lutz, who was known to both the superintendent of the Baltimore cemetery and an undertaker named Turner.

Noble, police officials in Baltimore state, had tried to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor before he succumbed to pneumonia. Examination of the body at the District morgue thought to have been that of Noble failed to disclose any marks that would lead to positive identification.

Body "Identified."

Robert K. Turner, 1400 Broadway, Baltimore, who prepared the body of Noble for burial, told detectives today that the coffin shipped to Washington and rejected by the mother actually contained the body of Noble. He claimed the body was identified by a man named O'Leary, business manager of an electrician's union of which Noble was a member.

When the undertaker was engaged to handle the body for shipment to Washington, he found it had been buried in potter's field. The body was disinterred and identified by the sister-in-law of the dead man. This body was shipped to Washington, and is the one being held at the District morgue at the present time, according to Undertaker Turner.

While it is said that the body at the morgue here is that of Charles Noble, Mrs. Moran stoutly denies it is her son. "Surely I know my own son, and it was not his body that they shipped to this city for burial," Mrs. Moran asserts. "That was my boy I identified at the Baltimore cemetery, but I never saw this body before."

The police don't know what to do now.

D. C. FLYER, DYING, "GETS" Foe FIRST

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 23 (delayed).—After being mortally wounded, Lieut. Paul J. O'Donnell, of Washington, an observer, managed to raise himself from the cockpit of his airplane into which he had fallen and open fire with his machine gun against his assailant, which crashed to the earth in flames.

This sky fight took place over Biery-le-Grand on the front northwest of Verdun. O'Donnell sank back to the floor of the cockpit and died just as Lieut. Harold J. Forsay, his pilot, landed the two-seater.

The first burst of fire from the German machine hit O'Donnell, said Forsay, after landing. "I looked around and saw him dragging himself up and then he began to man the machine gun. I saw a tracer bullet enter the head of the pilot of the boche airplane which crashed to earth in a spinning nose dive. Then O'Donnell crumpled up in the cockpit. He was dead when we landed."

O'Donnell has been recommended for the distinguished service cross.

Lieutenant O'Donnell was killed on September 28, according to word received from the War Department. His mother, Mrs. A. O'Donnell, lives at 1907 Market street, Wilmington, Del. The War Department has no Washington relatives of Lieutenant O'Donnell listed.

THREE FLY FROM TEXAS TO CAPITAL DESPITE STORMS



LIEUT. W. P. HANCOCK, JR.



LIEUT. C. N. CONE.

After battling storms, heavy rains, and smoke from forest fires, three young army aviators are safe in Washington today with the coveted honor of being the first men ever to fly from Texas to the National Capital.

They flew the 1,200 miles in a total flying time of a little less than thirty hours, an average speed of about fifty-six and two-thirds miles an hour.

The holders of this new air record are Lieut. W. P. Hancock, Jr., E. P. Lee and C. N. Cone. Flying in two training planes, they left Ellington field, Houston, Tex., a week ago Thursday, and from there until they "taxied" their planes safely on the ground of Washington they were almost constantly in bad weather.

Their longest single flight was from Indianapolis to Delaware, Ind., a distance of 110 miles, which they covered in exactly two hours. The longest day's flight was 80 miles, from Dexter, Mo., to Indianapolis.

While on the way they aided local Liberty loan committees in towns and cities in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Ohio, dropping Liberty loan literature and attending patriotic rallies.

Day before yesterday they flew from Dayton, Ohio, to Washington, Pa., then, as Lieut. Hancock said, "Yesterday we flew from Washington to Washington." They landed at Bolling field, Anacostia, at 6 o'clock last night.

Trip "Uneventful."

"Our trip was uneventful except for bad weather," said one of the officers. "While on the way north from Memphis, Tenn., we ran into the chancery and 'airplane nurses' at Bolling field, being inspected to determine the effects of the long trip."

Had to make a detour of about one hundred miles to avoid it.

"On the way we stopped at six of the army flying fields."

"Our flight from Texas to this city proves beyond doubt that the training planes used by the army are capable of long, sustained flights under bad weather conditions."

The three officers are staying at the Raleigh Hotel. Their planes today are in the hands of skilled mechanics and "airplane nurses" at Bolling field, being inspected to determine the effects of the long trip.

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LIEUT. E. P. LEE.

—Photos by National Photo Co.

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OFFENSIVE IS RESUMED BY YANK FORCES NEAR VERDUN

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Sweeping ahead along a 30-mile front in the new assault begun yesterday morning, east, southeast, and northeast of Verdun, the British have made marked progress, capturing a number of villages from the Germans.

The war office announced today that the attack was renewed this morning on the whole front between the Scheidt river and the Sambre-et-Oise canal.

The Ecailion river was crossed at Beaudignies. Savage fighting was in progress during Wednesday afternoon and evening on the front south of Valenciennes.

The Germans made determined counterattacks, all of which was repulsed.

All of Halimes wood, a place of ground of great strategic importance, has been cleared of Germans. The Germans have been driven from Vandegies wood, also. Beaudignies, Neuville, Salesches, Thun, and Thieracheville have been taken.

Text of Report.

The text of the official report follows: "Sharp fighting continued yesterday afternoon and evening on the battle front south of Valenciennes."

"We drove the enemy from Vandegies wood and captured the villages of Beaudignies, Neuville and Salesches."

"We secured a crossing of the Ecailion river at Beaudignies. At the close of the day the enemy counter attacked vigorously opposite Vandegies with artillery fire strongly supporting the infantry. The attacks were repulsed."

"This morning our attack was renewed on the whole front between the Oise river and the Sambre-et-Oise canal."

"North of Valenciennes we cleared the enemy from the Halimes forest and captured the villages of Thun and Thieracheville."

"There was strong local fighting, also, west of Tournai, but without any material change in the situation."

YANKS RESUME THE OFFENSIVE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 23 (night).—The Americans, after repulsing a series of enemy counterattacks, have again assumed the offensive on the whole front between the Grandpre and the Meuse.

In a number of closely allied local operations they have occupied several positions which were temporarily ceded to the Germans. These advances have again carried them north of Grandpre, Saintville and Breaux.

Two new enemy divisions have been thrown into this front, and there are now more than thirty German divisions opposing the Americans on this front.

Reports have been received indicating that the German artillery fire on the entire west front has reached the lowest mark since the first few months of the war. British, French, and Americans declare there is a remarkable preponderance of rifle and machine gun wounds over shell wounds.

The former injuries are light in the majority of cases and permit an early return of the casualties to the line. On the other hand the Boches are suffering heavily from artillery fire, and their losses greatly exceed those of the allies in normal defensive fighting. These conditions, coupled with their lowering morale, which is inevitable in view of their peace drive, add to the explanations of the German desire for an armistice.

FRENCH GAIN ON THE OISE FRONT

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Local gains on the Oise front, between the Oise and the Sambre, and north of Rheims, were